

The Weekly Museum.

VOL. VII.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1794.

[NUMBER 327.]

NEW-YORK: Printed and Published by JOHN HARRISON, at his Printing-Office, (Torick's Head) No. 3, Peck Slip.

BLIGH'S NARRATIVE.

From The Historical Magazine.

[Continued.]

"It appeared to me, that Christian was some time in doubt whether he should keep the carpenter, or his mates; at length he determined on the latter, and the carpenter was ordered into the boat. He was permitted, but not without some opposition, to take his tool chest.

"Much altercation took place among the mutinous crew during the whole business; some swore, 'I'll be damned if he does not find his way home, if he gets any thing with him,' (meaning me); others, when the carpenter's chest was carrying away, 'Damn my eyes he will have a vessel built in a month.' While others laughed at the helpless situation of the boat, being very deep, and so little room for those who were in her. As for Christian, he seemed meditating instant destruction on himself and every one.

"I asked for arms, but they laughed at me, and said I was well acquainted with the people where I was going, and therefore did not want them; four cutlasses, however, were thrown into the boat, after we were veered.

"When the officers and men, with whom I was suffered to have no communication, were put into the boat, they only waited for me, and the master at arms informed Christian of it; who then said—"Come, captain Bligh, your officers and men are now in the boat, and you must go with them; if you attempt to make the least resistance you shall instantly be put to death." And, without any further ceremony, holding me by the cord that tied my hands, with a tribe of armed ruffians about me, I was forced over the side, where they untied my hands. Being in the boat we were veered astern by a rope. A few pieces of Pork were then thrown to us, and some cloaths, also the cutlasses I have already mentioned; and it was now that the armourer and carpenters called out to me to remember that they had no hand in the transaction. After having undergone a great deal of ridicule, and been kept for some time to make sport for these unfeeling wretches, we were at length cast adrift in the open ocean.

"Having little or no wind, we rowed pretty fast towards Tofoa, which bore N. E. about ten leagues from us. While the ship was in sight she steered to the W. N. W. but I considered this only as a feint; for when we were sent away—"Huzza for Otahete," was frequently heard among the mutineers.

"The secrecy of this mutiny is beyond all conception. Thirteen of the party who were with me, had always lived forward among the people; yet neither they, nor the messmates of Christian, Stewart, Haywood, and Young, had ever observed any circumstance to give them suspicion of what was going on. With such close-planned acts of villainy, and my mind free from any suspicion, it is not wonderful that I have been got the better of. Perhaps, if I had had marines, a sentinel at my cabin door might have prevented it; for I

slept with the door always open, that the officer of the watch might have access to me on all occasions.

"It now remained with me to consider what was best to be done. My first determination was to seek a supply of bread-fruit and water at Tofoa, and afterwards to sail for Tongataboo, and there seek a solicitation to Poulaho, the king, to equip my boat, and grant a supply of water and provisions, so as to enable us to reach the East-Indies.

"The quantity of provisions I found in the boat was one hundred and fifty pounds of bread, sixteen pieces of Pork, each piece weighing two pounds, six quarts of rum, six bottles of wine, with twenty eight gallons of water, and four empty barrecoes."

Arrived on the coast of Tofoa, they landed with great difficulty; and made several unsuccessful excursions into the country. "At the dawn of day the party set out again in a different route, to see what they could find; in the course of which they suffered greatly for want of water. They, however, met with two men, a woman, and a child; the men came with them to the cave, and brought two cocoa-nut shells of water. "I immediately made friends with these people, and sent them away for bread-fruit, plantains, and water. Soon after other natives came to us; and by noon I had thirty of them about me, trading with the articles we were in want of; But I could only afford one ounce of Pork, and a quarter of a bread-fruit, to each man for dinner, with half a pint of water; for I was fixed in not using any of the bread or water in the boat.

"No particular chief was yet among the natives: they were, notwithstanding, tractable, and behaved honestly, giving the provisions they brought for a few buttons and beads. The party who had been out, informed me of having discovered several neat plantations; so that it became no longer a doubt of their being settled inhabitants on the island; for that reason I determined to get what I could, and sail the first moment the wind and weather would allow me to put to sea.

"It had hitherto been a weighty consideration with me, how I was to account to the natives for loss of my ship: I knew they had too much sense to be amused with a story that the ship was to join me, when she was not in sight from the hills. I was at first doubtful whether I should tell the real fact, or say that the ship had overfet and sunk, and that only we were saved: The latter appeared to me to be the most proper and advantageous to us, and I accordingly instructed my people, that we might all agree in one story. As I expected, enquiries we made after the ship, and they seemed ready satisfied with our account; but there did not appear the least symptom of joy or sorrow in their faces, although I fancied I discovered some marks of surprise. Some of the natives were coming and going the whole afternoon, and we got enough of bread-fruit, plantains, and cocoa-nuts for another day; but water they only brought us about five pints. A canoe also came in with four men, and brought a few cocoa-nuts and bread-fruit."

The natives continued to encrease; and at length two chiefs arrived, and with them a young man called Nageete, whom lieutenant Bligh had formerly seen at Annamooka. The crew, when on shore, took up their principal residence in a cave, at the head of a cove, where they bartered with the inhabitants, who for some time appeared friendly; but at length manifested a contrary disposition. "I had my journal on shore with me, writing the occurrences in the cave, and on sending it down to the boat it was nearly snatched away, but for the timely assistance of the gunner.

"The sun was near setting when I gave the word, on which every person who was on shore with me, boldly took up his proportion of things and carried them to the boat. The chiefs asked me if I would not stay with them all night; I said "No, I never sleep out of my boat; but in the morning we will again trade with you, and I shall remain until the weather is moderate, that we may go, as we have agreed, to see Poulaho, at Tongataboo." Maccaakawow then got up, and said, "You will not sleep on shore?" then Matue," (which directly signifies we will kill you) and he left me. The onset was now preparing; every one, as I have described before, kept knocking stones together, and Befow quitted me. We had now all but two or three things in the boat, when I took Nageete by the hand, and we walked down the beach, every one in a silent kind of horror.

"When I came to the boat, and was seeing the people embark, Nageete wanted me to stay to speak to Befow; but I found he was encouraging them to the attack, and I determined, had it then begun, to have killed him for his treacherous behavior. I ordered the carpenter not to quit me until the other people were in the boat.—Nageete, finding I would not stay, loosed himself from my hold and went off, and we all got into the boat except one man, who, while I was getting on board, quitted it, and ran up the beach to cast the stern fast off, notwithstanding the master and others called to him to return, while they were hauling me out of the water.

"I was no sooner in the boat than the attack began by about two hundred men; the unfortunate poor man who had run up the beach was knocked down, and the stones flew like a shower of shot. Many Indians got hold of the stern rope, and were near hauling us on shore, and would certainly have done it if I had not had a knife in my pocket, with which I cut the rope.—We then hauled off to the grapnel, every one being more or less hurt. At this time I saw five of the natives about the poor man they killed, and two of them were beating him about the head with stones in their hands.

"We had no time to reflect, before, to my surprise, they filled their canoes with stones, and twelve men came off after us to renew the attack, which they did so effectually as nearly to disable all of us. Our grapnel was foul, but Providence here assisted us; the fluke broke, and we got to our oars, and pulled to sea. They, however, could paddle round us, so that we were obliged to sustain the attack without being able

Books and Stationary,

For Sale at the PRINTING-OFFICE of
JOHN HARRISON,

YORICK'S HEAD, No. 3, PECK-SLIP,
Among which are the following:

HOLY BIBLE, folio & quarto,
Ferguson's Roman History,
Stewart's History of Scotland,
Bower's Lives of the Popes,
Warwell's Travels,
Swinburn's do.
Bruce's Memoirs,
Essay on happiness,
Travels thro' Europe, Asia & Africa.
History of America,
Life of Col. Gardiner,
Life of Baron Trenck,
Robert Boyle,
Tom Jones,
Vicar of Wakefield,
Julia Benson,
Mrs. Bleecker's Works,
Keats Sketches,
Children's Friend,
The Bee,
Youngs Night Thoughts
Paradise Lost,
Poems of Phillis Wheatly,
Mafons Companion,
Young Mason's Monitor
Hervey's Meditations,
Fordyce's Sermons,
Whitefield's do.
The Marrow of Divinity
Religious Courtship,
Complete letter writer
The Child's Instructor,
And a large Assortment of Chap and Childrens Books.

The Practical Navigator, and Seemans New Daily Assistant.

SEAMEN'S JOURNALS.

Blank Books of all Kinds.

Pocket Memorandum Books, Receipt Books, Copperplate Copy Books, best gilt quarto Writing Paper, common do. best foolscap do. common do. Wafers, Sealing Wax, Quills, Ink-Powder, Black Lead Pencils, Ink-Stands, Slates, Playing-Cards, Messing do. Penknives, India Ink, India Rubber, Patent Cake and Liquid Blacking for boots and shoes, &c. &c. Harlem Oil, Furlington's Balsam, Prentiss' Balsam for Cords, and Anderson's Pills.

RICHARD and BENJAMIN CARMAN,
HAVE commenced the HATTERS BUSINESS, at No. 60, Catharine-street, and at the corner of Front and King-streets—where they intend carrying it on in an extensive line.
Masters of Vessels and others, may be supplied with any quantity of either Coarse or Fine Hats, on the shortest notice.
New-York July, 10th, 1794.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

LOST, on Wednesday evening, a third JOINT of a CONCERT PITCH FLUTE, Marked Longman and Broderip, No. 26, Chaeffide, London; whoever has found it and will deliver it to the Printer, shall receive the above Reward.

ASA STANTON, Cabinet and Chair Maker,

WISHES to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business at the corner of Cherry and Oliver streets, No. 50, between the New-Slip and New-Market, where he intends carrying on the business in all its various branches. Having served a regular Apprenticeship to said Business, and taken particular pains to become acquainted with the latest methods of work, by practising with some of the best workmen, intends paying attention to the occupation, and hopes to merit the approbation of those who will favor him with their custom.

A Lad wanted as an Apprentice to the above business, that can be well recommended; none need apply but those of a good family. 31.

HENRY VAN LEE

No. 133, corner of Water
Has for

JAMAICA spirits, cognac, Geneva, Lisbon wine, rum, molasses, old cy, touchong teas, pepper, tee, indigo, snuff, empty India sugars, meats pork likewise for sale sixty barrels New-York, May 31.

A Moses Bui

ABOUT 18 or 20 ft drift on Monday New-York and Hell G property and paying charges by applying to the Printer New-York July 31.

S. L.

Stay, Mantua-M
BEES leave to inform in general, that she is in all its branches direct.—She returns her leggements to her friends and hopes to merit those ladies who their commands, may tions to give satisfaction Orders from town or July 20, 1793.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Made at the New York Cotton and Linen Manufactory, and for sale by ANDREW STOCKHOLM, at No. 303, Pearl-street, formerly Queen-street, near Peck slip.

A Great variety of striped and plain nankeens, for the summer season, calculated for ladies or gentlemen, which will be retailed for the present.

Also will be ready in a few days,

German stripes, thickets, bridgetts, or rib de-lours, satinetts, jeans, pillow softians, dimities, crossers, checks, and bed ticken, stocking yarn of different qualities, and candle wick.

Orders for cotton goods of any quality made to pattern, on the shortest notice.

Wanted, workmen in the cotton line, and likewise a number of apprentices, either girls or boys, from 7 years old and upwards.

June 14.

18—tf.

TWO or three JOURNEYMEN Cabinet Makers, apply to No. 38, Beekman-street. N. B. None need apply but good workmen. New-York, May 10, 31 tf

NOTICE.

BY order of Benjamin Coe, Esquire, first judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Queens-County, in the State of New York.

Notice is hereby given to John Van Lew, late of Flushing, in the county of Queens, and State of New-York, an absent debtor, and all others whom it may concern, that, on application and due proof made to him, the said Judge, pursuant to the directions of the Law of the State of New-York, entitled "An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors;" passed the 4th day of April, in the year 1786. He hath directed all the Estate, real and personal, within the county of Queens, of the said John Van Lew, an absent debtor, to be seized, and that unless, the said John Van Lew doth discharge his debts within one year after this public notice of such seizure, all his Estate, real and personal, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his creditors.

Queens County March 22, 1794. 17.

LIGHT PRIN

at Mr. Staples's he continues to warrant.

A few handsome English and French Silver warranted Watches, on hand.

June 14.

18—tf.

JUST OPENED.

By JAMES HARRISON,
No. 38, MAIDEN-LANE.

ELEGANT PRINTS; coloured & uncoloured, by the first masters; which will be told upon reasonable terms.

New-York, February 1, 1794.

BREAD KEGS.

BREAD KEGS of different sizes, made and sold at No. 431, Pearl-street, where Bakers, Grocers and others, may be supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms for cash. 17.

May 22, 1794. WILLIAM CARGILL.

PRINTERS INK.

MANUFACTURED and sold by Jacob Fee, No. 1, Magazine-street, near the Tea-Water-Pump, New-York. t.f.

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"It now remained with me to consider what was best to be done. My first determination was to seek a supply of bread-fruit and water at Tofoa, and afterwards to sail for Tongataboo, and there to celebrate the birth of Poulaho, the king, to equip a supply of water and provisions to reach the East-Indies.

"I found in the boat twenty pounds of bread, six each piece weighing two pounds, six bottles of wine, and four em-

"At Tofoa, they landed and made several unsuccessful attempts to land. At the dawn again in a different route, I found in the course of the day for want of water with two men, a woman, and some with them to the cave, but shells of water. As I did with these people, and bread-fruit, plantains, and other natives came to us; and they asked me about me, trading in what was of use to them. But I could not find a man for dinner, with half was fixed in not using any in the boat.

"Bligh was yet among the natives notwithstanding, tractable, giving the provisions they asked for and heads. The party formed me of having discovered their being settled inhabitants; for that reason I determined

to get what I could, and sail the first moment the wind and weather would allow me to put to sea.

"It had hitherto been a weighty consideration with me, how I was to account to the natives for loss of my ship: I knew they had too much sense to be amused with a story that the ship was to join me, when she was not in sight from the hills. I was at first doubtful whether I should tell the real fact, or say that the ship had overset and sunk, and that only we were saved: The latter appeared to me to be the most proper and advantageous to us, and I accordingly instructed my people, that we might all agree in one story. As I expected, enquiries we made after the ship, and they seemed ready satisfied with our account; but there did not appear the least symptom of joy or sorrow in their faces, although I fancied I discovered some marks of surprise. Some of the natives were coming and going the whole afternoon, and we got enough of bread-fruit, plantains, and cocoa-nuts for another day; but water they only brought us about five pints. A canoe also came in with four men, and brought a few cocoa-nuts and bread-fruit."

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"The secrecy of this mutiny is beyond all conception. Thirteen of the party who were with me, had always lived forward among the people; yet neither they, nor the messmates of Christian, Stewart, Haywood, and Young, had ever observed any circumstance to give them suspicion of what was going on. With such close-planned acts of villainy, and my mind free from any suspicion, it is not wonderful that I have been got the better of. Perhaps, if I had had marines, a centinel at my cabin door might have prevented it; for I

to return it, except with such stones as lodged in the boat, and in this I found we were very inferior to them. We could not close, because our boat was lumbered and heavy, and that they knew very well; I therefore adopted the expedient of throwing overboard some cloaths, which they lost time in picking up; and, as it was now almost dark, they gave over the attack, and returned towards the shore, leaving us to reflect on our unhappy situation.

"The poor man I lost was John Norton; this was his second voyage with me as a quarter-master, and his worthy character made me lament his loss very much. He has left an aged parent, I am told, whom he supported.

"We were now sailing along the west side of the island Tolon, and my mind was employed in considering what was best to be done, when I was solicited by all hands to take them towards home: And when I told them no hopes of relief for us remained, but what I might find at New Holland, until I came to Timor, a distance of full twelve hundred leagues, where was a Dutch settlement, but in what part of the island I knew not, they all agreed to live on one ounce of bread, and a quarter of a pint of water, per day. Therefore, after examining our stock of provisions, and recommending this as a sacred promise for ever to their memory, we bore away across a sea, where the navigation is but little known, in a small boat, twenty-three feet long from stem to stern, deep laden with eighteen men; without a chart, and nothing but my own recollection and general knowledge of the situation of places, assisted by a book of latitudes and longitudes, to guide us. I was happy, however, to see every one better satisfied with our situation in this particular than myself.

[To be continued.]

INSTANCE of MIRACULOUS PATIENCE.

LÓPEZ D'ARUNKA, a gallant Spaniard, who lived in 1578, recorded in the Apocrypha of Juan Rello, seems to have had the affections of his mind under as good command as the Grecian Epictetus. He was called out from his tent by a sudden alarm. His servants armed him in great haste; and although he told them that his helmet pained him exceedingly, they insisted that it could not be fitted better. The brave Lopez had not leisure to contest the point; he rushed to the combat, fought with success, and at his return, unlacing his casque, and throwing it on the ground, together with his mangled ear, "There," said he mildly to his awkward valets, "was I not right when I told you how much you hurt me in putting on my helmet?"

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

ANECDOTE.

A Countryman and his Negro were fishing in a Bay not far from this city, and had but one very indifferent oar, which helped them but little, and night coming on they could get neither one way nor the other. The Negro said to his master, "Mafia do pray;" his master replied, "I cannot; do you, Tom," (which was the Negro's name.) The Negro began thus, "G—d bless us, and put us on dat shore or dat shore, I don't care which, and I be d—n if you catch me here again!"

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

SONNET TO ASPASIO.

IN th' melodious Lute a spirit lies,
Which pours on bleeding hearts a potent balm;
A magic that affliction's power can calm,
Changing to rapture's trance the mourners' sighs.
Ill-fated bard, whom barbarous love compells
To turn with ling'ring step from Music's pow'r;
What can he give amid his varied spells,
Like her soft strains to charm "the gloomy hour."

Heart-rending pangs to his fell reign belong.
Tho' flow'ry wreaths his pois'nous darts conceal
Around him horror desperation throng,
And haggard jealousy with murd'rous steel:—
Then gentle minstrel by his frantic shrine,
And all sweet music's extacies shall yet be thine.

Aug. 12.

ELVINA.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

AN ELEGY.

WHEN proud Alycynus quits the face of day
Funeral pomp supplies the scanty tear;
When humble Edward joins his native clay,
No brilliant shew distinguish Edward's bier.

He had a heart for ev'ry virtue form'd,
Free from deceit he knew not how to ensnare;
Virtue alone his peaceful bosom warm'd,
And cheer'd his drooping soul when bent with care.

But ah! his peace was hurt by cruel love,
'Twas Cynthia inspir'd the tender flame;
Oft he would sing her charms thro'out the grove,
And distant echoes would repeat the same.

Oft I have seen him hurry thro' the grove,
With haggard looks and with dishev'd hair;
Some adverse fate had cross'd his tender love,
And plung'd the youth in sullen sad despair.

Sometimes he'd rove along the rocky shore,
And tell his sorrows to the passing wind:
No pleasure could his long-lost peace restore,
For who a remedy for love can find.

At length worn down by care, oppress'd with grief,
Death kindly came to calm his troubled breast;
Low in the grave he found the wish'd relief,
There he enjoys the long desired rest.

Aug. 6.

STREPHON.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

THE STORM.

A FRAGMENT.

HOW terrible it blows!
Methinks all nature is convulsed; and ready all
To drop assunder—Hark the rude whistling wind,
Which seems to pierce the inmost recesses of the heart.

And the whole earth it shakes—
See those large torrents of rain which fiercely fall,
The husbandman now seeks a shelter from it.
Hark! the thunder roars, the vivid lightnings flash,
And nature rides triumphant o'er the whirlwind.
Again, again the thunder! terrible to hear,
Shakes the earth from its basis, and bids all mankind
Remember their Creator—

Aug. 5.

ALIXIS.

SURPRISING INSTANCE of HONOUR.

WHILE the Moors governed in Spain, and the Spaniards were mixed with them, a Spanish cavalier, in a sudden quarrel slew a young Moorish gentleman, and fled. His pursuers soon lost sight of him; for he had, unperceived, thrown himself over a garden wall. The owner, a Moor, happening to be present at the time, was addressed by the Spaniard on his knees, who acquainted him with his case, and implored concealment. "Eat this," (said the Moor, giving him half a peach) that you may confide in my protection." He then locked him up in his garden apartment, telling him, that as soon as it was night, he would provide for his escape to a place of more safety. The Moor then went into his house, where he had scarce seated himself, when a great croud, with loud lamentations, came to his gate, bringing the corpse of his son, who had just been killed by a Spaniard. When the first shock of surprise had subsided, he learnt from the description given, that the fatal deed was done by the person then in his power. However, he mentioned this to no one; but as soon as it was dark, retired to his garden apartment, as if to grieve alone; giving orders that no one should follow him. There, accosting the Spaniard, he said,—"Christian, the person you have killed is my son; his body is now in my house, you ought to suffer; but you have eaten with me, and I have given you my faith, which must not be broken. Follow me."—He then led the astonished Spaniard to his stables, where, mounting him on one of his fleetest horses, he said,—"Fly far while the night can cover you. You will be safe in the morning. You are indeed guilty of my son's blood, but God is just and good; I thank him that I am innocent of yours, and that my faith, given to you, is inviolably preserved."

DISMAL EFFECTS of RELIGIOUS INFATUATION.

IN the city of Thoulouse, an impostor, in the year 1317, having given out a pretended prophecy, that honour of recovering the holy land and the sepulchre of Jesus, out of the hands of the infidels, was reserved for the shepherds and ploughmen, an incredible number of peasants, that called themselves the Shepherd Swains [Pastouraux] flocked together, with swains of idle and disorderly persons, who stole whatever they could lay their hands upon, and massacred all the Jews they could find, if they refused to be baptized. Five hundred of these persecuted wretches took sanctuary in a royal castle at Verdun, where, after having defended themselves to the last extremity, they, for want of other weapons, threw their children against the enemy, and then killed one another. One of them being appointed to cut the throats of his brethren, was so base, after having performed it, to beg his life of the besiegers, by whom, however, he was immediately torn to pieces, and they were themselves soon after dispersed, and punished as they deserved.

ANECDOTE.

A Plain country yeoman bringing his daughter to town, said, for all she was brought up altogether in the country, she was a girl of sense. Yea, says a pretty young female in company, country sense. Why, faith, madam, says the fellow, country sense is better sometimes than New-York impudence.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 16.

An account of the Massacre which took place at Fort Dauphin, the 7th ult. at 11 o'clock, A. M. brought by Mr. Simon of Philadelphia, who was there in an American vessel at that time.

MONDAY the 7th July, at 11 o'clock in the morning, arrived at Fort Dauphin a Spanish Friar escorted by six guides coming from Laxabon (a small borough at four miles distance from Fort Dauphin): several persons enquired what news he brought; he answered none, and said all was very safe. About an hour after Jean Francois (general of the banditti, who has always been upon good terms with the Spaniards) and Benjamin, his first Captain, entered the city with 5 or 600 negroes, and 50 mounted on horse back, in that number there were about 400 armed with guns, the others had only swords and cudgels. When they arrived upon the market, Jean Francois ordered to kill without distinction all the French white people. No sooner was the order given, when the banditti separated in all the streets of the city, but the greatest part assembled upon the sea side where a great number of white people had met together without arms to get on board the vessels that were in the bay; but in vain, they were all massacred without mercy; while the same scene was acted in the different quarters of the city. This horrid slaughter lasted till 6 or 7 o'clock at night. Though a great number was killed in their houses during the night. A few days after, the account of the dead was given to one Dupinois, who acts as secretary to Jean Francois amounting to 742. Amongst whom were 3 women, not including a great number that have been drowned. There was at that time at Fort Dauphin 7 or 800 regular troops, some of them were even under arms upon the market place, beholding with indifference that horrible slaughter, and used to say loudly that is what the French deserve. A few of the unhappy victims fled to them, being pursued by the negroes, but the unfeeling Spaniards pointed their bayonets at them. The cry of those villains during the massacre was long live the king!!! The unhappy La Ray Damaine was killed by the Spaniards, and Mr. Carabas who swam to save himself, and rested on the cable of a Spanish sloop, was pursued by the crew with their oars.

Seven or eight Frenchmen who were settled at Laxabon for some years past had their houses plundered of every thing by the inhabitants of the same place the 8th July.

The same gentleman brought with him a list of 120 names of the unfortunate victims.

* Two Americans are missing and supposed to have shared the same fate.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.

By the foreign intelligence communicated in our last and in this day's paper, it appears that there has been much hard fighting on the continent; but though, according to the British ministerial paper, The Times, victory has always been with the allies, and the loss of the French immense, we do not find that they loose an inch of ground, except on the Rhine, where they have been driven back, over the devoted Duchy of Deaux Ponts. In every other quarter they have been advancing or stationary. In the north, Clairmont has retired some twenty miles and left Dixmude and Ypres exposed. Lower down, fears are entertained for the safety of Oudernarde. No impression is made upon the French at Menin or Courtray. Fromentin, it is true, has twice been forced to repass the Sambre, but each time he returned in a few days. Though this, according

to the English papers, has been the principal feat of victory, yet in the issue we find Count Kautitz, the Austrian commander in chief there, impeached for his conduct, and indeed Liege and Bruzelles trembling for their fate in consequence of the successful obstinacy of Fromentin.

Dinant, in this quarter, has also been evacuated by the Austrians, and is occupied by the French. The English papers tell us, that the French will soon evacuate Courtray and Menin, but there the French shew no symptom of retreating; they tell us of a body of troops intended for the attack of Philippeville, for the attack of Maubeuge, &c. but nothing is done. In fact the allies are completely on the defensive, and the French hold the advantages they have obtained.

Jourdan, in this quarter, still keeps master of Bouillon and Arlon, and his progress in this country has probably been one cause of the evacuation of Dinant.

Again in Savoy, the French have had astonishing successes. They have penetrated as far as Ceva, about 50 miles South of Turin, and are at not more than 50 miles from that city westward.

In Rouffillon they have driven the Spaniards into their own country, and hold, indeed some posts in their own territory. By our last accounts; however, which came by the way of Bourdeaux, it appears, that Bellegarde, though like soon to surrender, was yet in possession of the Spaniards.

Translated for the GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Our last accounts from the seat of war in Rouffillon, left the Spaniards yet in possession of Port Vendre, Collioure and Bellegarde in the French territory; the following, translated from a hand-bill published at Bourdeaux on the 31st of May, by order of the Representatives of the people there, is the latest intelligence from that quarter. The hand-bill was received by the Vulture, arrived on Monday from Bourdeaux.

Copy of a letter, dated Head Quarters, Boulon, May 27.

We were yesterday mistaken as to the particulars of the victory our brave Republicans had obtained over the slaves of Spain. This is the truth. We have taken Fort St. Elme and Port Vendre only, so that the troops had retired under the citadel of Toullouire and to Fort l'Etoile, and Mirandon; the Spanish general demanded to capitulate, but he was not heard. To day, however, we granted a capitulation, as is now ascertained; but one important article of the capitulation, is that the garrison are to be prisoners of war, and it is thought to consist of about 4000 men. We are now then truly in possession of Coullioure, St. Elme and Port Vendre, Bellegarde remains to be taken. Our camp between Jouquiere and Figuere remains, and I hope the victories of yesterday and to day will increase the courage of our brethren in arms, who, however, do not want it—their conduct is above all praise.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Head-Quarters, May 27.—Capitulation of Coullioure.

The garrison composed of 5000 men, will go out 50 steps from the glacis, drums beating; there they will lay down their arms and retire unmolested to their country.

The six general officers who commanded them remain as hostages until the arrival of 5000 French prisoners in exchange.

The Spaniards prisoners of war are not to serve again in the same army, and the 5000 French are not to serve against Spain.

Boston, August 9.

Mr. JAY, the Minister Extraordinary from the United States, has arrived, to demand satisfaction for the American vessels taken, and there is no doubt that the business will be amicably adjusted.

Extract of a letter from Portland, August 5, 1794.

"A vessel has arrived here in 46 days from Rotterdam, brings an English paper containing Lord Howe's official account of the engagement on the 28th, 29th and 30th of May, with the French fleet, took seven sail of the line, and sunk two or three of them.

A gentleman from Salem yesterday morning, brings the following interesting intelligence:

That Capt. Dimond arrived there on Saturday evening from Ireland, who fell in with the English fleet of men of war, frigates, cutters, fire ships and tenders, in all about 50, bound up the channel to Portsmouth. Capt. Dimond says he saw 11 of the ships of the line, dismasted and in tow, and the rest of the ships in a very shattered condition.

Capt. Dimond also fell in with and spoke a ship bound to Jamaica who parted with the above fleet in the English channel, the capt. of which confirmed the above—and added, that the "British fleet had been most horribly mangled, and one of their 74 gun ships was sunk with all her crew."

COURT OF HYMEN.

MARRIED

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Miller, Mr. JOHN ALGER, to Miss ELIZA DU BOIS, both of this city.

A WOMAN,

WITH a good Breast of Milk, wishes to take a Child in the house to Nurse—She can bring the best of recommendation with respect to her character—Enquire of the Printer.

New-York, August 16. 27. tf.

HARD WARE.

JEREMIAH HALLETT AND Co, No. 171, Water-Street, Between Burling-Slip and Fly-Market.

HAVE a general assortment of Ironmongry for sale, on reasonable terms, among which are, Tin Plates, most all kinds of Planes and other Tools for Carpenters and Joiners, Mill, Pit and other saws, files and rasps, locks and hinges of various screw and pad augers, scale beams, shovel and tongs, andirons and cast iron dogs, pots, kettles and other castings; brass and iron candle sticks; oil stones, clouts, brads and screws; slates and slate pencils; iron, horn, and ivory combs; best kind of chapple needles, tea trays and waiters; shovels and spades, frying pans, anvils, buttons, buckles, knives and forks, and other cutlery: Pocket books, hammers and sledges, wire and steel rat traps, plated and common bits, do. stirrup irons, bridle buckles and tips, tea kettles of every kind, nails, sadlery, &c. &c. &c. 27—t.f

The NEW-YORK DIRECTORY, For Sale at this Office.—Also, 50 Reams good Writing Paper, (Cheap for Cash.)

A Good Dry Cellar.

To be Let till the first of May next.—Enquire of the Printer.

Just received per the last arrivals from London
and for sale by

CALEB HAVILAND, TAYLOR,
No. 77, late 13, Golden-Hill-Street,

An elegant assortment of superfine London
broad cloths, with trimmings of suitable
colors and quality.

Timboured vest shapes, on cassimeres, muslins,
mullinets.

Sattins, florentines, nankeens, &c.

Which he is determined to sell on as low terms
as can be afforded by any person in this city; he
returns his thanks to those gentlemen, who have
hitherto favored him with their custom, and now
assures them and the public in general, that he
will exert his endeavors to please to the utmost, all
who will honor him with their future custom.

New-York, May 10.

13 tf

JAMES HEARD AND CO.

No. 84 (formerly 91,) William-Street.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and
the Public in general, that they have, and
are opening, a very general assortment of DRY
GOODS, suitable to the present, and approach-
ing season, many of which are purchased at re-
duced prices for Cash, which they will dispose of
WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at such prices as
will render them an object worthy of attention.

New-York, May 10, 1794.

13 tf

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED BLACK LEAD POTS,

Equal to any imported and cheaper.

BLACK LEAD, both coarse and fine, for the
purpose of blackening Franklin Stoves, and
rims with brass heads, Plains of various sorts
good Glue, Brands, of copper or cast iron, of
any description, Screw Augers, Pots, Kettles,
Griddles, Pye Pans, iron Tea Kettles, wool and
cotton Cards, &c.—Also, a general assortment of
IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c.

Lately imported, and will be disposed of on rea-
sonable terms, by

GARRET H. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 2, Beckman-Slip.

NOTICE.

BY order of Benjamin Coe, Esquire, first judge
of the Court of Common Pleas for Queens-
County, in the State of New York.

Notice is hereby given to John Van Lew, late
of Flushing, in the county of Queens, and State
of New-York, an absent debtor, and all others
whom it may concern, that, on application and
due proof made to him, the said Judge, pursuant
to the directions of the Law of the State of New-
York, entitled "An act for relief against abscond-
ing and absent debtors," passed the 4th day of
April, in the year 1786. He hath directed all
the Estate, real and personal, within the county
of Queens, of the said John Van Lew, an ab-
sent debtor, to be seized, and that unless, the
said John Van Lew doth discharge his debts with-
in one year after this public notice of such seizure,
all his Estate, real and personal, will be sold for
the payment and satisfaction of his creditors.

Queens County March 22, 1794.

17.

RICHARD and BENJAMIN CARMAN,
HAVE commenced the HATTERS BUSI-
NESS, at No. 60, Catharine-Street, and
at the corner of Front and King-Streets—where
they intend carrying it on in an extensive line.

Masters of Vessels and others, may be supplied
with any quantity of either Coarse or Fine Hats,
on the shortest notice.

New-York, May 10, 1794.

HENRY M. DOBBS.

HAVING conducted the Watch Making Busi-
ness for Mr. John J. Staples, Jun. and his hav-
ing now declined it, H. M. DOBBS has taken a
shop, No. 64, Wall-Street, opposite the Tontine
Coffee-House, where he carries on said Business.
He pledges himself to those Gentlemen and La-
dies, that have estimable watches, to directly re-
pair them himself, as he has, with sincere regret,
known great abuses committed, from the want of
experience, in many who profess to know that
most beautiful and curious art.

N.B. Those watches that were sold by him while
at Mr. Staples's he continues to warrant.

A few handsome English and French Silver
warranted Watches, on hand.

June 14.

18—tf.

MR. MACK, Miniature Painter;

WHOSE performances have been so much
admired, by the lovers and promoters of
the Fine Arts, returns his grateful thanks, for
the very liberal encouragement he has received
since in this city, and begs a continuance of fa-
vors, which he hopes to merit, being so fortunate
as never to fail taking the most striking likeness
of every subject he attempts.

New-York, Maiden Lane, No. 43.

PAINTING, GILDING and GLAZING.

No. 43, Smith-Street.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to his
friends and the public for their generous
encouragement in the line of his business.

SHIP and HOUSE PAINTING,

done with neatness and dispatch.

Ornamental Painting, & Signs elegantly executed.
JOHN VANDER POOL.

ASA STANTON,

Cabinet and Chair Maker,

WISHES to acquaint his friends and the pub-
lic in general, that he has commenced
business at the corner of Cherry and Oliver streets,
No. 50, between the New-Slip and New-Market,
where he intends carrying on the business in all its
various branches. Having served a regular Ap-
prenticeship to said Business, and taken particular
pains to become acquainted with the latest
methods of work, by practising with some of
the best workmen, intends paying attention to
the occupation, and hopes to merit the approba-
tion of those who will favor him with their
custom.

A Lad wanted as an Apprentice to the above
business, that can be well recommended; none
need apply but those of a good family.

31.

S. L O Y D,

Stay, Mantua-Maker and Milliner.

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the pub-
lic in general, that she carries on the above bu-
siness in all its branches, at No. 21, Great Dock-
Street.—She returns her most grateful acknow-
ledgements to her friends and the public for past fa-
vors and hopes to merit a continuance of them.

Those ladies who please to favor her with
their commands, may depend on the utmost exer-
tions to give satisfaction, and the lowest terms.

Orders from town or country punctually obeyed.

July 20, 1793.

71—17.

AN APPRENTICE

WANTED immediately, to a Genteel Busi-
ness.—Enquire of the Printer,

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Made at the New-York Cotton and Linen Manu-
factory, and for sale by **ANDREW STOCK-**
HOLM, at No. 303, Pearl-Street, formerly
Queen-Street, near Peck Slip.

A Great variety of striped and plain nankeens,
for the summer season, calculated for ladies
or gentlemen, which will be retained for the pre-
sent.

Also will be ready in a few days.

German stripes, thicksets, bridgetts, or rib de-
lurs, satinetts, jeans, pillow suttians, dimities,
cross-overs, checks, and bed ticken, stocking yarn
of different qualities, and candle wick.

Orders for cotton goods of any quality made
to pattern, on the shortest notice.

Wanted, workmen in the cotton line, and like-
wise a number of apprentices, either girls or
boys, from 7 years old and upwards.

June 14.

18—tf.

A Moses Built Long Boat,

ABOUT 18 or 20 feet long, was taken up a-
drift on Monday the 21st inst. between
New-York and Hell Gate. The owner proving
property and paying charges may have her again,
by applying to the Printer.

New-York July 31, 1794.

PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun. HATTER,

HAVING commenced Business at No. 73
Old-Slip, acquaints his friends and the
Public, that he is now carrying it on in all its re-
spective branches; where they may at all times be
supplied with any quantity of HATS of any quality
or fashion, on reasonable terms.

N. B. Orders from the country executed with
punctuality.

New-York, May 24.

15 tf

GEORGE YOULE, Plumber and Pewterer,

INFORMS his friends and the Public in gene-
ral, that he has removed from No. 54 to
No. 284, Water-Street, between Peck and New-
Slips, where he still continues to carry on his busi-
ness as usual: viz. making of House leads and
Scuppers, head and mid-ship pumps, lining of Cif-
terns, Gutters, &c. He also makes Pewter distill
Worms suitable for Stills from 10 to 3000 gallons
—Likewise manufactures Spoons and Candle
Moulds of every size—where the Public may be
supplied in any quantity and on as reasonable
terms as any of his branch of business in New-
York.

May 24. 15 tf

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

LOST, on Wednesday evening, a third JOINT
of a CONCERT PITCH FLUTE, Marked
Longman and Broderip, No. 26, Chancery, Lon-
don; whoever has found it and will deliver
it to the Printer, shall receive the above Reward.

BREAD KEGS.

BREAD KEGS of different sizes, made and
sold at No. 431, Pearl-Street, where Bakers,
Grocers and others, may be supplied at short no-
tice, and on reasonable terms for cash.

May 22, 1794.

WILLIAM CARGILL.

PRINTERS INK.

MANUFACTURED and sold by Jacob Fee,
No. 1, Magazine-Street, near the Tea-
Water-Pump, New-York.

11.

TWO or three JOURNEYMEN Cabinet
Makers, apply to No. 38, Beckman-Street.
N. B. None need apply but good workmen.
New-York, May 10,

31